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EXAMINER

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ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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PTO-PAT-Email@rfem.com

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 04/15/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
2. Applicant argues on pages 7+ of the 04/15/2010 Remarks that neither Levandowski (U.S. Patent No. 6,704,060) nor Srivastava (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0194596) discloses "the device being further arranged to apply a common setting to the media signals output on the first and second media outputs and wherein the device is arranged to adopt a predetermined first or second setting as said common setting according to whether control signals are received respectively on said first or said second input" as recited in claim 1 and similar to claim 16.

In response to argument, Examiner respectfully disagrees. Srivastava discloses the device being further arranged to apply a common setting to the media signals output on the first and second media outputs in paragraph 0006, lines 16-22, the AVP (audio-video platform) which is a master STB has the capability to transfer compressed AV signals for processing and display in one common format to the HDTV monitor and the SDTV monitor. Srivastava also discloses wherein the device is arranged to adopt a predetermined first or second setting as said common setting according to whether control signals are received respectively on said first or said second input in paragraphs 0037, 0040 and 0046, the MPEG codec 134 demultiplexes, decodes and format converts the video to a common format and provides the video output signal to video switch 136. The video signal is then provided from switch 136 to either SDTV monitor

Art Unit: 2425

170 or HDTV monitor 174. Applicant further argues that the cited portion of Srivastava does not teach first and second control inputs. Examiner reminds Applicant that the claim limitation did not claim first and second control input in the last claim limitation. Levandowski was used to teach first and second control inputs. Last claim limitation recites first or second control input indicating only one control input is required which Srivastava discloses.

3. Applicant argues on pages 10+ of the 04/15/2010 Remarks that neither Levandowski nor Srivastava nor Hamaguchi (U.S. Patent No. 6,104,865) discloses the receiver being arranged to detect whether a control signal is received by the infrared receiver or at the auxiliary control input, and to apply selectively a first or a second said picture format to said video signal, dependent on said detection as recited in claim 13 and similar to claim 47.

In response to argument, Examiner disagrees. The combination of Levandowski, Srivastava and Hamaguchi discloses receiver being arranged to detect whether a control signal is received by the infrared receiver or at the auxiliary control input, and to apply selectively a first or a second said picture format to said video signal, dependent on said detection. Both Levandowski and Srivastava discloses receiver being arranged to detect whether a control signal is received by the infrared receiver or at the auxiliary control input, as discussed in fig 1 and col. 2, lines 42-col. 3, line 4 of Levandowski (the IRD can detect whether the control signal was received from the RF control) and as discussed in fig. 1 and paragraph 0023 of Srivastava respectively. In an analogous art, Hamaguchi discloses applying selectively a first (4:3) or a second (16:3) said picture

Art Unit: 2425

format to said video signal, dependent on said detection in fig. 4 and col. 21, lines 31-42, based on the detection of the recording/reproducing signal, the VTR applies a common picture format to the HD signal and NTSC signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the systems and methods of Levandowski and Srivastava to include applying selectively a first or a second said picture format to said video signal, dependent on said detection as taught by Hamaguchi for the advantage of allowing the users to select one of the first and second display modes for making the operation easier.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. **Claims 1-4, 7-12, 16-18 and 21-24** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levandowski (U.S. Patent 6,704,060) in view of Srivastava (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0194596).

Regarding **claim 1**, Levandowski discloses a media device (see fig. 1 (112)) having at least first (see fig. 1 (114)) and second media outputs (see fig. 1 (120)) and respective associated first (see fig. 1 (116)) and second control inputs (see fig. 1 (122)), the media device being arranged to select or modify media signals for output on the first

Art Unit: 2425

and/or second media outputs in response to control signals received on either of the first and second control inputs (see col. 2, lines 42-56, fig 1).

In an analogous art, Srivastava discloses the device being further arranged to apply a common setting to the media signals output on the first and second media outputs; wherein the device is arranged to adopt a predetermined first or second setting as said setting according to whether control signals are received respectively on said first or said second inputs (see paragraph 0006, lines 16-22, the AVP (audio-video platform) which is a master STB has the capability to transfer compressed AV signals for processing and display in one common format to the HDTV monitor and the SDTV monitor);

wherein the device is arranged to adopt a predetermined first or second setting as said common setting according to whether control signals are received respectively on said first or said second input (see paragraphs 0037, 0040 and 0046, the MPEG codec 134 demultiplexes, decodes and format converts the video to a common format and provides the video output signal to video switch 136. The video signal is then provided from switch 136 to either SDTV monitor 170 or HDTV monitor 174. Applicant further argues that the cited portion of Srivastava does not teach first and second control inputs. Examiner reminds Applicant that the claim limitation did not claim first and second control input in the last claim limitation. Levandowski was used to teach first and second control inputs. Last claim limitation recites first or second control input indicating only one control input is required which Srivastava discloses).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Levandowski to include device being further arranged to apply a common setting to the media signals output on the first and second media outputs as taught by Srivastava for the advantage of having a unified setting.

Regarding **claim 16**, Levandowski discloses a method of setting a media output format for a media device (see fig. 1 (112)) having at least first (see fig. 1 (114)) and second media outputs (see fig. 1 (120)) and respective associated first (see fig. 1 (116)) and second control inputs (see fig. 1 (122)), the media device being arranged to select or modify media signals for output on the first and/or second media outputs in response to control signals received on either of the first and second control inputs (see col. 2, lines 42-56, fig 1); the method comprising detecting whether the control signals are received on said first or said second inputs (see col. 1, lines 59-col. 2, lines 23, col. 2, lines 42-col. 3, line 4, lines 49-col. 4, lines 8).

In an analogous art, Srivastava discloses the device being further arranged to apply a common setting to the media signals output on the first and second media outputs; wherein the device is arranged to adopt a predetermined first or second setting as said setting according to whether control signals are received respectively on said first or said second inputs (see paragraph 0006, lines 16-22, the AVP (audio-video platform) which is a master STB has the capability to transfer compressed AV signals

Art Unit: 2425

for processing and display in one common format to the HDTV monitor and the SDTV monitor);

wherein the device is arranged to adopt a predetermined first or second setting as said common setting according to whether control signals are received respectively on said first or said second input (see paragraphs 0037, 0040 and 0046, the MPEG codec 134 demultiplexes, decodes and format converts the video to a common format and provides the video output signal to video switch 136. The video signal is then provided from switch 136 to either SDTV monitor 170 or HDTV monitor 174. Applicant further argues that the cited portion of Srivastava does not teach first and second control inputs. Examiner reminds Applicant that the claim limitation did not claim first and second control input in the last claim limitation. Levandowski was used to teach first and second control inputs. Last claim limitation recites first or second control input indicating only one control input is required which Srivastava discloses).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Levandowski to include device being further arranged to apply a common setting to the media signals output on the first and second media outputs as taught by Srivastava for the advantage of having a unified setting.

Regarding **claims 2 and 17**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (*see claims 1 and 16*). Levandowski discloses a device

Art Unit: 2425

wherein said first and/or second settings are modifiable by a user (see col. 1, lines 42-64).

Regarding **claim 3**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 2*). Levandowski discloses a device wherein the first and second settings are modifiable by the control signals input at the first and/or second control inputs (see col. 1, lines 42-64, col. 5, lines 24-56).

Regarding **claims 4 and 18**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claims 1 and 16*). Levandowski discloses a device wherein the media signals include video signals (see col. 1, lines 67-col. 2, line 3, col. 2, lines 42-49).

Regarding **claims 7 and 21**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claims 1 and 16*). Levandowski discloses a device wherein the media signals include audio signals (see col. 1, lines 67-col. 2, line 3, col. 2, lines 42-49).

Regarding **claim 8**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 1*). Levandowski discloses an apparatus including a device, a media relay for conveying the media signals from the second media output to a media player at a location remote from the device, and a control relay for relaying the

Art Unit: 2425

control signals from the remote location to the device (see col. 2, lines 42-64, fig 1 (118)).

Regarding **claim 9**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 8*). Levandowski discloses an apparatus, wherein the control relay is arranged to receive said control signals from a line-of-sight remote controller (see col. 2, lines 49-56).

Regarding **claim 10**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 9*). Levandowski discloses an apparatus wherein the media device is arranged to receive the control signals at the first control input from said line-of-sight remote controller (see col. 2, lines 49-56, fig 1 (116)).

Regarding **claim 11**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 9*). Levandowski discloses an apparatus wherein the line-of-sight remote controller is an infra-red remote control (see col. 2, lines 49-56).

Regarding **claim 12**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (see *claim 8*). Levandowski discloses a media system including apparatus a first media player (fig. 1 (114)) at a first location (fig. 1 (101)), means for conveying to the first control input (fig. 1 (116)) said control signals initiated by a user from the first location, a second media player (fig. 1 (116)) at a second location (fig. 1

Art Unit: 2425

(102)), and means for conveying to the second control input (fig. 1 (122)) said control signals initiated by the user from the second location (see fig. 1, col. 2, lines 42-col. 3, line 4).

Regarding **claim 22**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (*see claim 16*). Levandowski discloses a computer program including program steps for performing a method according to claim 16 when executed by the media device (see col. 2, lines 42-col. 3, line 4, fig 1 (112)).

Regarding **claim 23**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (*see claim 22*). Levandowski discloses a computer program product comprising the computer program recorded on a carrier (see col. 5, lines 49-56, lines 57-col. 6, line 9).

Regarding **claim 24**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (*see claim 22*). Levandowski discloses a broadcast signal including a computer program (see col. 6, lines 1-9).

5. **Claims 5, 6, 13-15, 19, 20 and 47-50** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levandowski (U.S. Patent No. 6,704,060) in view of Srivastava (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0194596) and Hamaguchi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,104,865).

Regarding **claim 13**, Levandowski discloses a television broadcast receiver (see fig. 1 (112)) arranged to output on primary (see fig. 1 (114)) and secondary outputs (see fig. 1 (120)) a video signal (see col. 2, lines 42-64, col. 2, lines 42-col. 3, line 4, col. 3, lines 49-col. 4, lines 8, col. 5, lines 57-col. 4, line 9), receiver being arranged to detect whether a control signal is received by the infrared receiver or at the auxiliary control input, (see fig 1 and col. 2, lines 42-col. 3, line 4, the IRD can detect whether the control signal was received from the RF control), having an infrared receiver for receiving control signals from a remote control (remote control, 122), and an auxiliary control input for receiving control signals from the remote control via a remote control extender (see paragraph col. 2, lines 6-19, col. 5, lines 24-32), receiver being arranged to detect whether a control signal is received by the infrared receiver or at the auxiliary control input, (see fig 1 and col. 2, lines 42-col. 3, line 4, the IRD can detect whether the control signal was received from the RF control).

In an analogous art, Srivastava discloses the receiver being arranged to detect whether a control signal is received by the infrared receiver or at the auxiliary control input, and to apply selectively a first or a second video signal, dependent on said detection (see fig. 1 and paragraph 0023).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Levandowski to include having an infrared receiver for receiving control signals from a remote control and an auxiliary control input for receiving control signals from the remote control via a remote control extender the receiver being arranged to detect whether a control signal is received by

Art Unit: 2425

the infrared receiver or at the auxiliary control input, and to apply selectively a first or a second video signal, dependent on said detection as taught by Srivastava for the advantage of identifying which controller is sending the signal.

However, Levandowski and Srivastava fail to specifically disclose a picture format and applying selectively a first or a second said picture format to said video signal.

Hamaguchi et al. discloses a picture format and applying selectively a first (4:3) or a second (16:3) said picture format to said video signal (see col. 21, lines 31-42 and fig. 4, based on the detection of the recording/reproducing signal, the VTR applies a common picture format to the HD signal and NTSC signal).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the methods of Levandowski and Srivastava to include a picture format and applying selectively a first or a second said picture format to said video signal as taught by Hamaguchi et al. for the advantage of reproducing both high definition and standard television signals or for allowing the users to select one of the first and second display modes for making the operation easier.

Regarding **claim 47**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses a method of applying a picture format to a video signal of a television broadcast receiver, the television broadcast receiver being arranged to output on primary and secondary outputs a video signal having a picture format common to said primary and secondary video outputs, and having an infrared receiver for receiving control signals from a

Art Unit: 2425

remote control, and an auxiliary control input for receiving control signals from the remote control via a remote control extender, the method comprising:

Levandowski discloses detecting whether a control signal is received by the infrared receiver or at the auxiliary control input, (see fig 1 and col. 2, lines 42-col. 3, line 4, the IRD can detect whether the control signal was received from the RF control),

Srivastava discloses detecting whether a control signal is received by the infrared receiver or at the auxiliary control input (see paragraph 0020);

apply selectively a first or a second video signal, dependent on said detection (see paragraphs 0021-0022).

In an Hamaguchi et al. discloses a picture format and applying selectively a first (4:3) or a second (16:3) said picture format to said video signal (see col. 21, lines 31-42 and fig. 4, based on the detection of the recording/reproducing signal, the VTR applies a common picture format to the HD signal and NTSC signal).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the methods of Levandowski and Srivastava to include a picture format and applying selectively a first or a second said picture format to said video signal as taught by Hamaguchi et al. for the advantage of reproducing both high definition and standard television signals or for allowing the users to select one of the first and second display modes for making the operation easier.

Regarding **claims 5 and 19**, Levandowski and Srivastava discloses everything claimed as applied above (*see claims 4 and 18*). However, Levandowski fails to

Art Unit: 2425

specifically disclose a device wherein the common setting comprises a picture format of the video signals.

Hamaguchi et al. discloses a device wherein the common setting comprises a picture format of the video signals (see abstract, lines 6-9, col. 2, lines 41-col. 3, line 32).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the systems and methods of Levandowski and Srivastava to include a device wherein the common setting comprises a picture format of the video signals as taught by Hamaguchi et al. for the advantage of reproducing both high definition and standard television signals.

Regarding **claims 6, 14, 20 and 48**, Levandowski, Srivastava and Hamaguchi et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (*see claims 5, 13, 19 and 47*).

However, Levandowski fails to specifically disclose a device wherein the picture format comprises an aspect ratio.

Hamaguchi et al. discloses a device wherein the picture format comprises an aspect ratio (see col. 7, lines 26-67, col. 25, lines 60-col. 26, line 4).

Regarding **claims 15, 49 and 50**, Levandowski, Srivastava and Hamaguchi et al. discloses everything claimed as applied above (*see claims 13, 47 and 48*). Hamaguchi et al. discloses a receiver wherein the first and second picture formats are selectable by a user (see col. 21, lines 31-42).

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NNENNA N. EKPO whose telephone number is (571)270-1663. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Brian T. Pendleton can be reached on 571-272-7527. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2425

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2425
June 30, 2010.

/Brian T. Pendleton/
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